Snell & Wilmer LLP. LAW OFFICES LAW OFFICES Phoenix, Arizona 85004-2202 (602) 382-6000

REHEARING DEC 2 7 2005 ORIGINAL



BEFORE THE ARIZONA CORPORACION COMMISSION

JEFF HATCH-MILLER
Chairman
WILLIAM A. MUNDELL
Commissioner
MARC SPITZER

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MARC SPITZER
Commissioner
MIKE GLEASON
Commissioner

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AZ CORP COMMISSION DOCUMENT CONTROL

Commissioner KRISTIN K. MAYES Commissioner

IN THE MATTER OF DISSEMINATION OF INDIVIDUAL CUSTOMER PROPRIETARY NETWORK INFORMATION BY TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIERS DOCKET NO. RT-00000J-02-0066

CITIZENS' REQUEST FOR REHEARING OF THE CPNI OPINION AND ORDER (DECISION No. 68292)

INTRODUCTION

On November 14, 2005, the Arizona Corporation Commission ("Commission") released its Opinion and Order (Decision No. 68292) regarding Customer Proprietary Network Information ("CPNI") in the above-referenced docket. The Citizens Arizona incumbent local exchange carriers ("Citizens")¹ hereby submit this Request for Rehearing of the CPNI Opinion and Order to the Commission per A.R.S. § 40-253 and A.A.C. R14-3-11.

REQUEST FOR REHEARING

Citizens previously filed comments on the NPRM regarding the Commission's proposed CPNI rules on December 22, 2004 and exceptions to the proposed Order on November 3, 2005 and hereby incorporates those comments and exceptions by reference. Most of the issues raised by Citizens in its prior comments were not adopted

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¹ Citizens' ILECs include Citizens Utilities Rural Company, Inc. (d/b/a Frontier Citizens Utilities Rural), Citizens Telecommunications Company of the White Mountains, Inc. (d/b/a Frontier Communications of the White Mountains) and Navajo Communications Company, Inc.

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in the Opinion and Order. The CPNI Rules adopted in the Opinion and Order are still constitutionally suspect in that the rules undermine protected commercial speech. Specifically, as a result of the mandatory opt-out verifications included in the CPNI Rules, the opt-out requirements are effectively a constitutionally impermissible opt-in requirement. In the context of CPNI restrictions, at least two courts have determined that it is unconstitutional to require an affirmative customer opt-in to receive truthful, nonmisleading commercial speech. U.S. WEST v. FCC, 182 F.3d 1224 (10th Cir. 1999), cert denied, 530 U.S. 1213 (2000); Verizon v. Showalter, 282 F. Sup. 2d 1187 (W.D. Wash. In contrast to the Commission's methods, the FCC's opt-out methodology is much more reasonable. On rehearing, the Commission should modify its CPNI Rules to eliminate the verification requirements in R14-2-2108 and to rely instead on the FCC's opt-out methodology.

In addition, the CPNI Rules impose several significant constraints on the ability of telecommunications carriers to effectively serve and communicate with their customers. Both the opt-in and opt-out notification information contained in the CPNI Rules substantially exceeds comparable requirements specified in the FCC's CPNI rules. Because the Commission requirements are substantially different than the FCC's rules, the CPNI Rules will significantly burden carriers doing business on an interstate basis. The FCC had previously noted that it does "not take lightly the potential impact that varying state regulations could have on carriers ability to operate on a multi-state or July 2002 CPNI Order, at ¶ 71. As part of this rehearing, the nationwide basis." Commission should eliminate the onerous notifications requirements contained in R14-2-2104 and R14-2-2105.

R14-2-2103(D) requires a carrier that intends to disclose CPNI to an affiliate, joint venture partner or independent contractor to execute a "proprietary" agreement to maintain the confidentiality of the customer's CPNI. The CPNI Rules also require

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carriers to file the agreements with the Secretary of State and provide a copy to the Commission. The FCC rules require a "confidentiality" agreement only when a carrier intends to disclose CPNI to a joint venture partner or independent contractor that is marketing communications-related services pursuant to opt-out approval. See 47 C.F.R. § 64.2007(b)(2). Unlike R14-2-2103(D), the FCC does not require a confidentiality agreement between a carrier and an affiliate when the affiliate is marketing communications-related services. In addition, the FCC's CPNI rules do not require confidentiality agreements when a carrier discloses CPNI to an affiliate that does not provide communications-related services. On rehearing, the Commission should either eliminate or modify the requirements for proprietary agreements in the CPNI Rules.

CONCLUSION

The Commission's CPNI Rules included in the Opinion and Order impose several significant constraints on the ability of telecommunications carriers to effectively serve and communicate with their customers. The Commission should modify the CPNI Rules to comply with these constitutional requirements and to either simplify or eliminate the other overly burdensome and complex requirements in the CPNI Rules.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 5th day of December, 2005.

Snell & Wilmer L.L.P.

By

One Arizona Center 400 E. Van Buren

Phoenix, AZ 85004-2202

Attorneys for Citizens Communications Company

- and -

Kevin Saville Associate General Counsel Citizens Communications Company 2378 Wilshire Blvd. Mound, Minnesota 55364 (952) 491-5564 Telephone

Attorney for: Citizens Utilities Rural Company, Inc. Citizens Telecommunications Company of the White Mountains, Inc. Navajo Communications Company, Inc.

Original and thirteen copies filed this 5th day of December 2005, with:

Utilities Division - Docket Control Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Copies of the foregoing mailed this 5th day of November, 2005, to:

Ernest Johnson Director, Utilities Division Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 West Washington Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Joan S. Burke Osborn Maledon, P.A. 2929 North Central Avenue, Suite 2100 Phoenix, Arizona 85012-2794

Michael W. Patten Roshka Heyman & DeWulf, PLC One Arizona Center 400 East Van Buren Street, Suite 800 Phoenix, Arizona 85004

By: Carlatton

Maureen Scott Legal Division Arizona Corporation Commission 1200 W. Washington Street Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Thomas H. Campbell Michael T. Hallam Lewis and Roca LLP 40 N. Central Avenue Phoenix, Arizona 850004

Norman G. Curtright Tim R. Fyke Qwest Services Corporation 4041 N. Central Avenue, Suite 1100 Phoenix, Arizona 85012

Timothy Berg, Esq. Teresa Dwyer, Esq. Fennemore Craig, P.C. 3003 N. Central Avenue, Suite 2600 Phoenix, Arizona 85012

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